Human Computer Interaction CS449 – CS549

Week 6-1

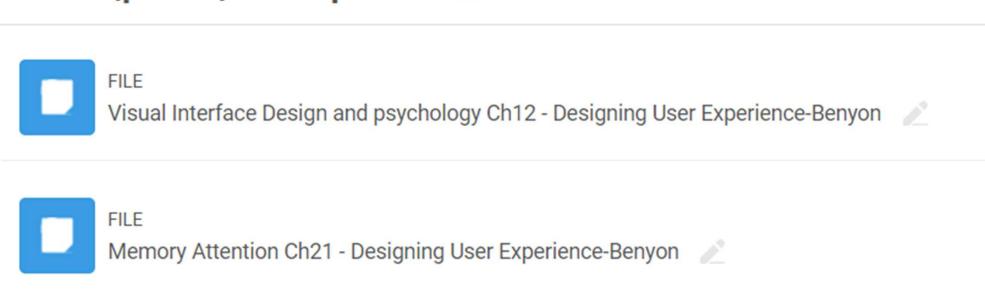
Psychology of HCI - cont

KÜRŞAT ÇAĞILTAY

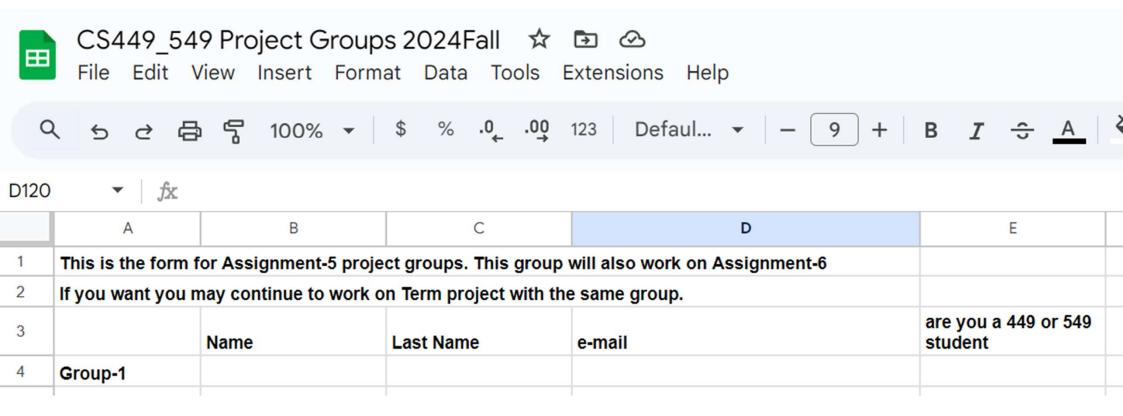
Today

- Continue with Intro to Psychology of HCI
- Memory- Long Term, Short Term
- Attention
- Experiments
- New Assignment

■ Week-6: Beyond usability engineering Understanding the user (part 2) Perception



Assignment-5 Groups



Your current assignment

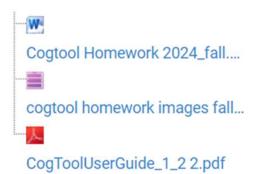
- Evaluation of two interfaces by Cognitive modeling
- We will have a demo on Tuesday

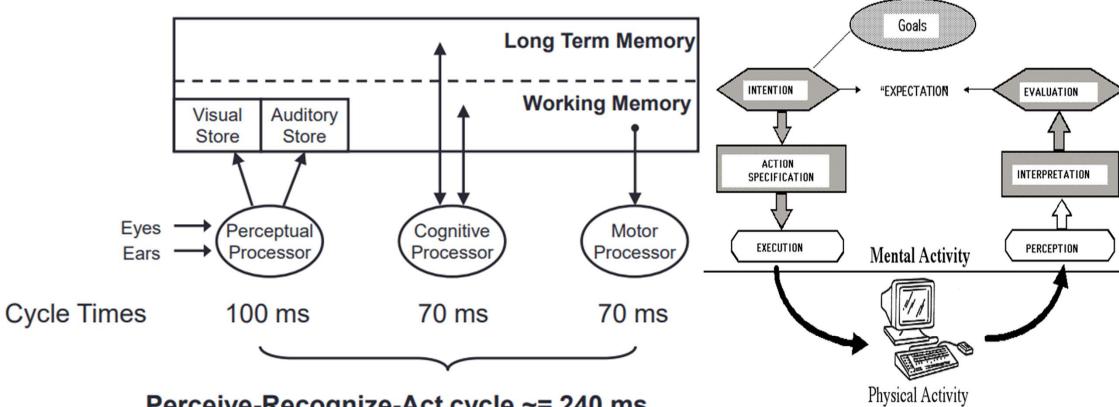
CS449_549-202401 Human Computer Interaction Assignment-3 Cognitive Modeling in HCI (Due November 17)

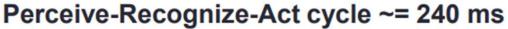
Opened: Thursday, 24 October 2024, 8:09 PM

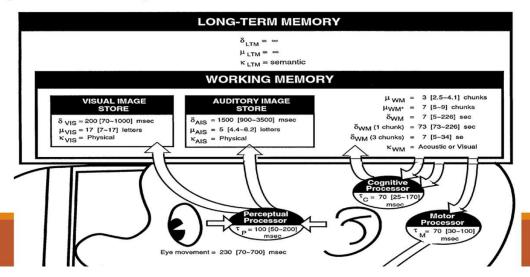
Due: Sunday, 17 November 2024, 11:59 PM

This is your 3rd assignment - Compare two music sites by cognitive modeling. Due date November 17th











$$\delta_{LTM} = \infty$$

$$\mu_{LTM} = \infty$$

 $\kappa_{LTM} = semantic$

WORKING MEMORY

VISUAL IMAGE STORE

 $\delta_{VIS} = 200 [70~1000]$ msec

 $\mu_{VIS} = 17 [7~17]$ letters

KVIS = Physical

AUDITORY IMAGE STORE

 $\delta_{AIS} = 1500 [900~3500] \text{ msec}$

 $\mu_{AIS} = 5 [4.4-6.2]$ letters

KAIS = Physical

 μ_{WM} = 3 [2.5~4.1] chunks

 $\mu_{WM*} = 7 [5~9]$ chunks

 δ_{WM} = 7 [5~226] sec

 δ_{WM} (1 chunk) = 73 [73~226] sec

 δ_{WM} (3 chunks) = 7 [5~34] se

κ_{WM} = Acoustic or Visual



 $\tau_{C} = 70 [25~170]$

msec







Perceptual Processor

P = 100 [50~200] msec

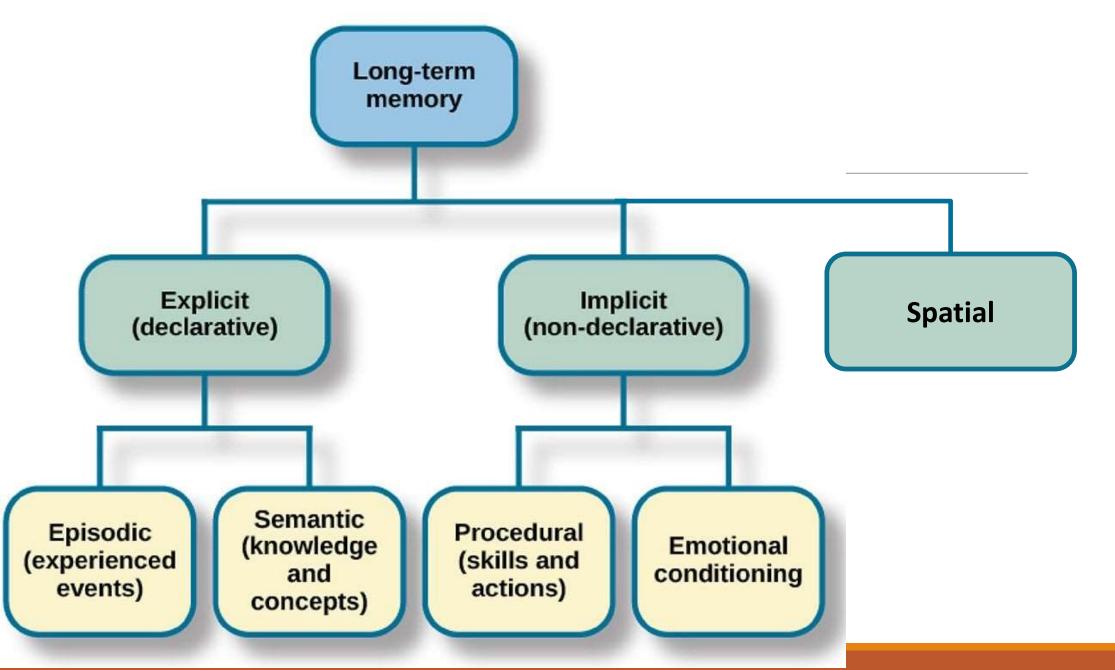
Eye movement = 230 [70~700] msec

Motor Processor

- 70 (30 100

τ_M= 70 [30~100] msec

msec



Long Term Memory

- Explicit/Declarative:
 - Episodic: information about events in time (Shopping site experience)
 - Semantic: knowledge about the external world (recognizing different icons)
- Implicit/procedural:
 - Procedural: information about how to use objects and how to do things
 - Emotional
- Spatial: ability to recall the spatial relationships between objects or locations (Location of shopping basket)

Which memory?

Siparişlerim



Elektronik

Premium'u keşfet

Moda



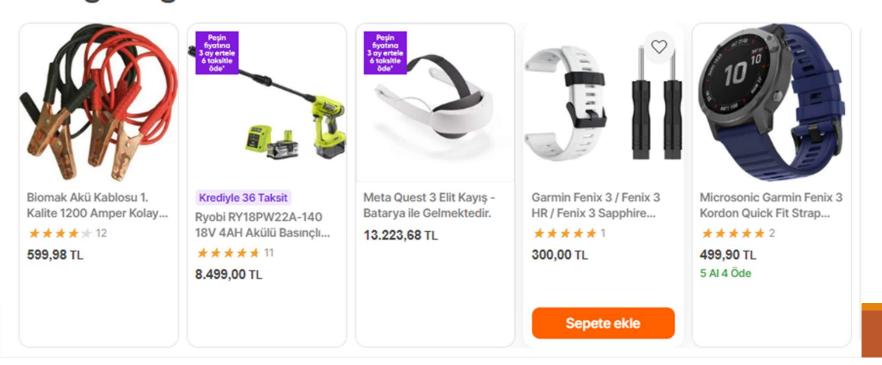
Yurt Dışından

Kampanyalar

Girişimci Ka

Süper Fiyat, Süper Teklif

Son gezdiğin ürünler

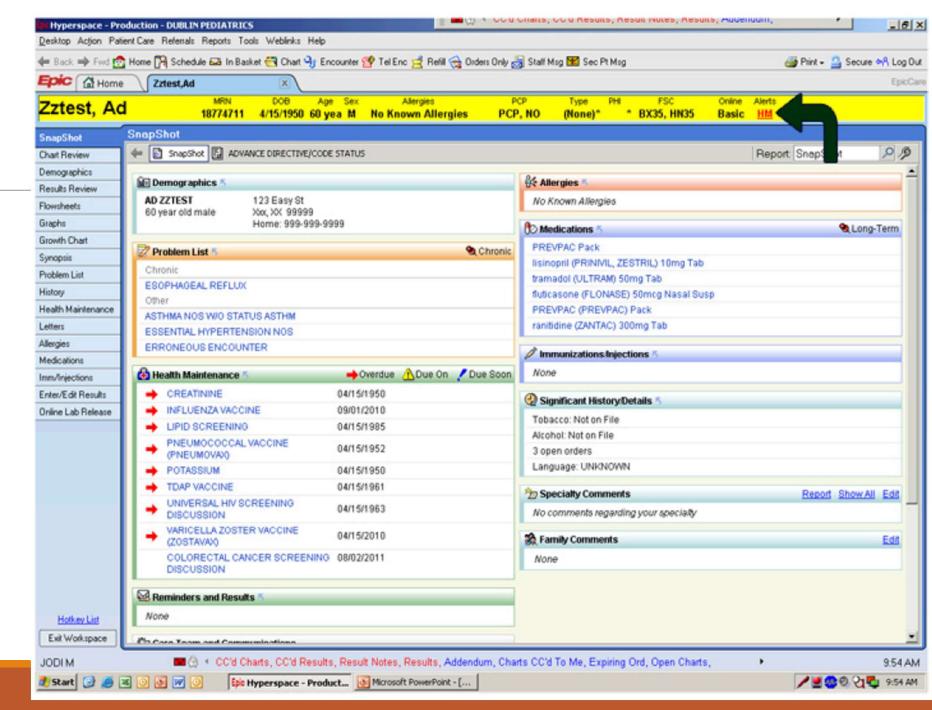


Can an interface design kill a person?

- Whose fault?
- Interactive system designer?
- User?

The Interface that Killed Jenny

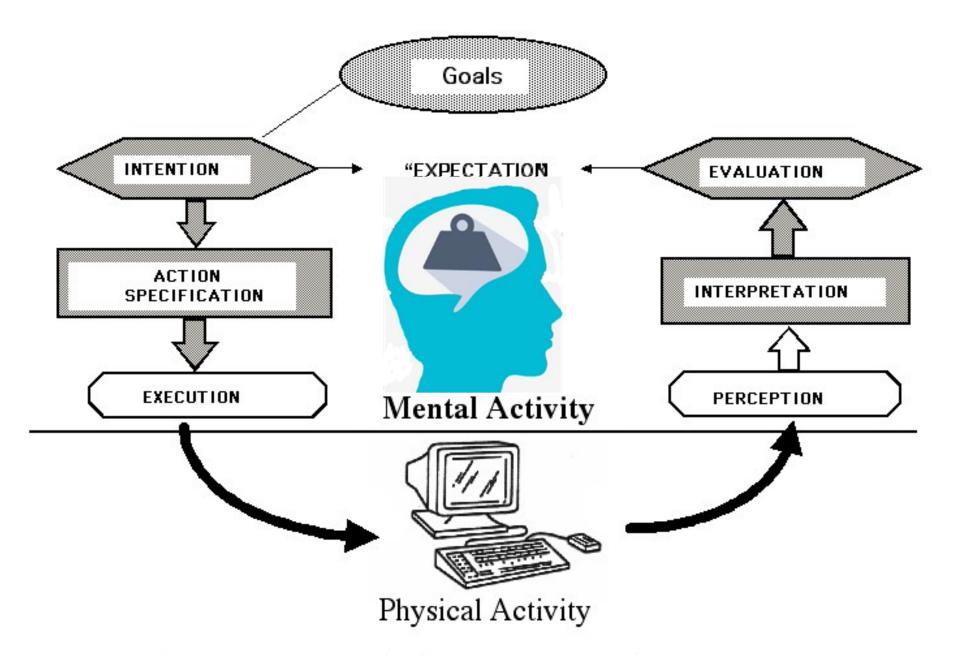
- Under cancer treatment
- After the medicine was administered,
 - the nurses were to be responsible for entering all the required information into the charting software and
 - using this software to follow up on the patient's status and
 - make interventions
- They missed the critical information about her three-day hydration requirements
- The day after her treatment, Jenny died of toxicity and dehydration



Interface that Killed Jenny

Why

- it's impossible to scan for critical information quickly
- colors distracting, prevent any critical information from being highlighted
- any critical treatment or drug information should receive special treatment
- recording the information after each visit, known as "charting," requires too much time and attention to complete in a timely manner



Seven stages of user activities involved in task performance Don Norman The Design of Everyday Things.

Model Human Processor Limitations

- Processors
 - Perceptual-100ms
 - Cognitive- 70 ms
 - Motor- 70 ms

- Visual Image Store
 - Keeps 200 ms
 - 17 items

- Working Memory
 - Capacity 7+/-2
 - 7 sec

- Auditory Image Store
 - Keeps 1500ms
 - 5 items

Decreasing Working Memory Load





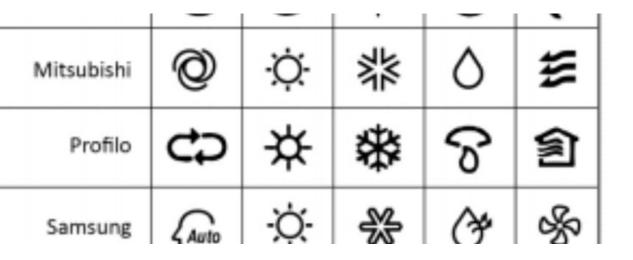
Recognition over Recall

Cognitive Process

Which mode is used in summer?

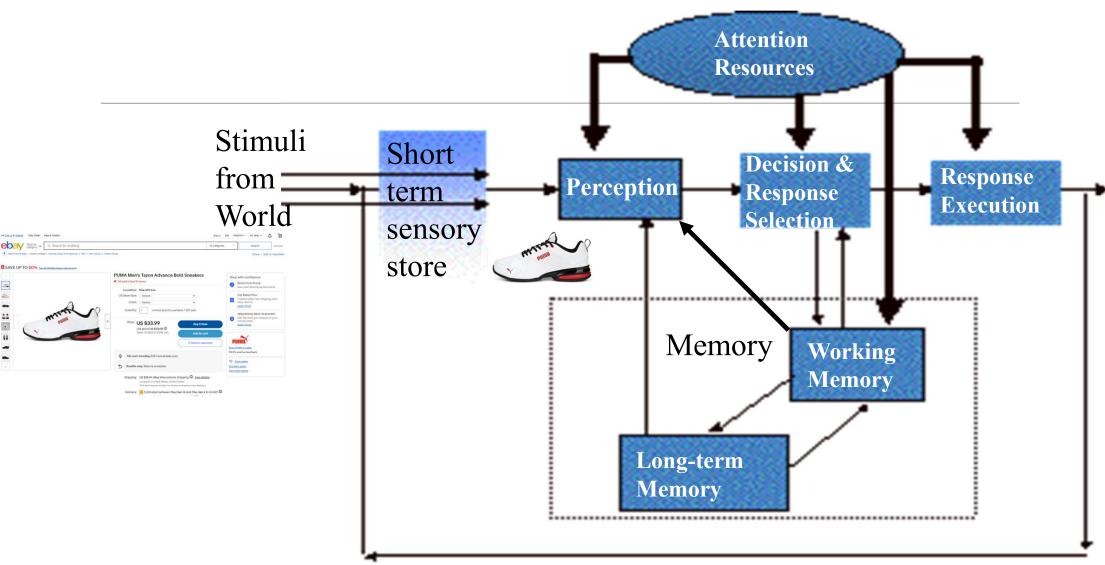
Snowflake for winter or summer?

Decision requires extra Cognitive Processor Efford





Wickens (1992)



Interaction Design-Attention

Are we multitaskers?

So,

 Your users may miss critical information on your design

Perception and Confusion

- Human perception systems are designed for the real world
- They are not designed for static images on screens

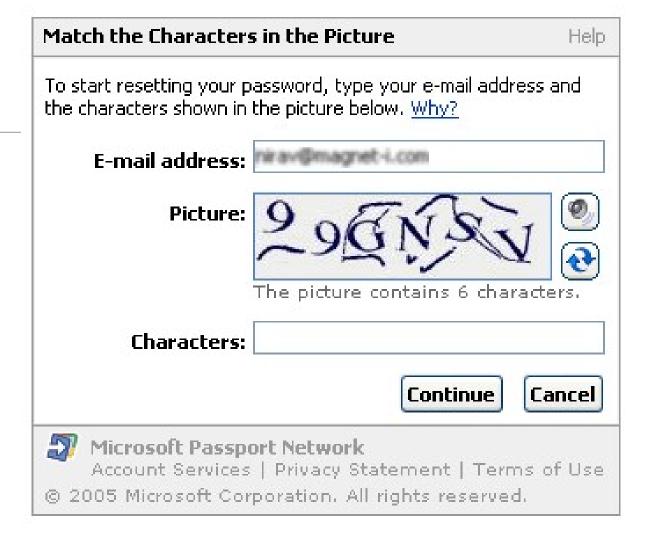
So?

- Perception is active and interpretative
- Interpretation is based on the visual data ("bottom-up") and experience ("top-down")
- You can partly choose the interpretation
- Interpretation of regular stimuli quickly becomes automatic
- Interpretation of irregular stimuli is heavily knowledge-based (e.g. Captcha)

CAPTCHA

Completely
 Automated Public
 Turing test to tell
 Computers and
 Humans Apart)

Security vs Usability

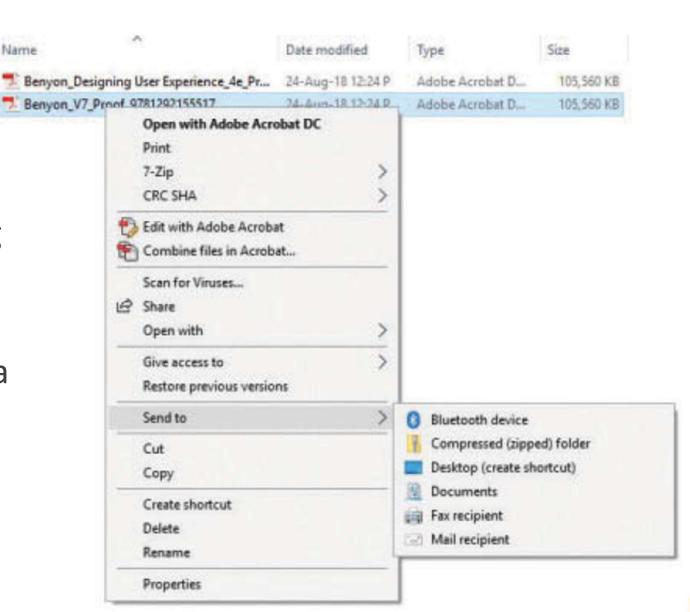


Implications for design:

- Designer never sees exactly what the user sees
- Experience and repeated use narrow the interpretations of users
- Differences among users can lead to radically different perceptions of the information space

Chunking

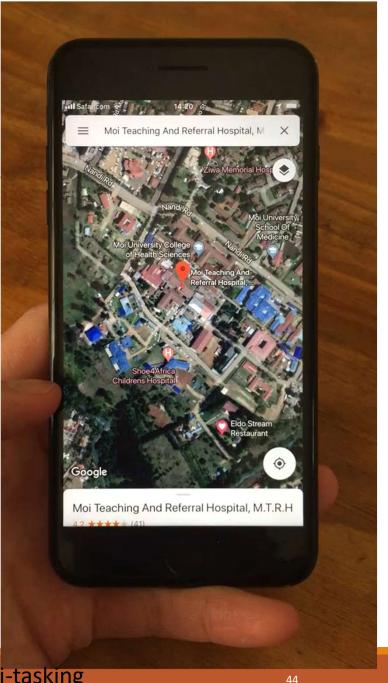
- Chunking is a very effective way of reducing working memory load.
- Example; grouping of meaningful elements of a task into one place (or dialogue).



Chunking Example: Multitask Split Screens

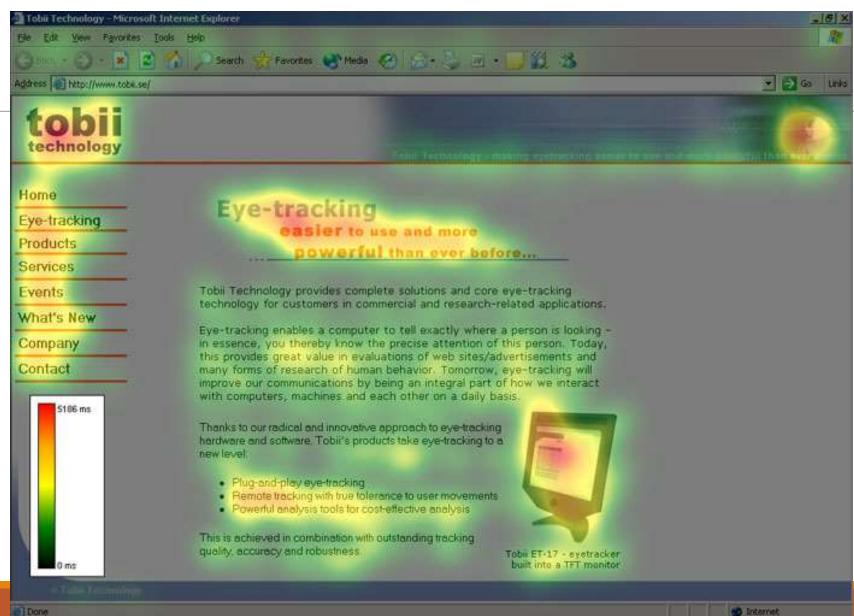






Eye Tracking Results

Done



In HCI terms:

- Layout and structure of screens
 - supports perceptual grouping
 - aids visual scanning
 - aids location
 - affects aesthetics